Nippon Times

No. 16,741 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 35 Sen

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Soekarno May Bring Issue to World Court

Leader Admits Asking Truman's Mediation—Said Now Waiting Reply

Domei

BATAVIA, October 23.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, stated today that he was ready to submit the issue of Indonesian independence to the international court provided for in the United Nations' Charter, at the press interview with Allied correspondents, following the special meeting to which the Cabinet members and some representatives of the People's Council were invited.

In connection of the independence issue, President Soekarno further said, "I have asked the United States to mediate in the Indonesian independence issue. I have not received any reply yet from President Truman but am expecting one at any moment. I am prepared to have the independence issue settled by the international court, and the Indonesians demand that some of their delegates participate in the handling of the independence problem by the international court."

Allies to Take Measures

The Foreign Minister of the Indonesian Republic said today to newsmen that the Allied military authorities were about to take up some measures to settle the prolonged Indonesian issue. However, he further stated, he wanted to settle the problem through conferences. Meanwhile, the Home Vice-Minister is expected to be dispatched to Surabaya where he is to cooperate with the district authorities of the Independence Party to avoid such bloodshed as was witnessed in Semarang.

GRADY NAMED AS OBSERVER

Picked by Byrnes to Head U.S. Party to See Greek Elections

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced on October 20 that former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Henry F. Grady will head the group of Americans who along with British and French representatives will act as observers in the forthcoming Greek elections.

Mr. Grady, who will have the personal rank of ambassador, left his State Department post several years ago but has been called upon by the White House to serve in several missions since then. He made a study of raw materials in India and the Far East in 1941, later headed the technical commission to improve war production in India and still later was vice-chairman of economic affairs for the Allied Control Commission in Italy.

Secretary Byrnes said Mr. Grady's appointment "follows acceptance by this Government of the invitation extended to it by the Greek Government last August. This action is taken in accordance with the responsibility which the American Government accepted at the Crimea Conference to assist peoples of countries formerly occupied or dominated by Nazi Germany in solving their political problems by democratic means and in creating a democratic government of their own choice."

Lattimore for Japan

Owen Lattimore will be a special economic adviser to the U.S. mission to leave for Japan soon to study the reparations issue, according to a San Francisco report. Mr. Lattimore, who was formerly political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has recommended the breaking up of the Zaibatsu but stressed that Japan must keep its industry.

Pauley Leaving for Japan

A special American economic mission will leave for Tokyo during the first week of November to study the economic situation in Japan with emphasis laid to eliminate Japan's chances ever to wage war, according to a Washington report on Monday. The head of the party will be Edwin Pauley, President Truman's representative to the Allied Reparations Commission.

U.S. Not Exchanging Envoys

The U.S. State Department announced that the United States will not exchange envoys with Austria until the Renner provisional government holds its national election, according to a Washington report on Tuesday.

Mannerheim Not Retiring

Published reports that Finnish President Baron Karl von Mannerheim has resigned are without any foundation, according to an AP report from Helsinki on Tuesday.

China Communists Clash With Government Army In Province of Shantung

While the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Central Government are continuing their talks in Chungking, fighting between the two factions are reported to have broken out in Shantung, according to a London dispatch on Tuesday. The Governor of Shantung said that the Communist troops were attacking along the railway and he put their strength at 100,000. The Communist headquarters at Yunan declared that the Government forces are attacking the liberated areas in various parts of China from Shantung to Inner Mongolia.

Statement by Halifax Causes Deep Anxiety

Britisher Shows Pessimism Over Washington Loan Talks

Deep concern prevails in Britain about Lord Halifax's pessimistic statement on the Washington loan talks, a London report said on Tuesday.

According to the report, Lord Halifax told reporters not to take the successful conclusion of the talks for granted. In fact, he was not too certain that they would be successfully concluded.

An ABC London correspondent said that the statement was made after the British Government had considered the new American proposals decreasing the amount of the proposed loans and raising the rate of interest. It is understood that the American delegation to the loan talks made this new proposal after Congress leaders had decided that the Congress would not sanction the original proposal.

The Australian report further stated that America's sudden change of mind may have made Lord Halifax wonder whether it was a waste of time to continue the discussions.

American news agencies are sending out stories saying that neither the Americans nor the British delegations share Lord Halifax's pessimism. However, newspapers in general are giving more stress to the fact that Britain has a full alternative plan which she will put into operation immediately if the talks break down.

Warfare Is Admitted

Both Netherlands officials and Indonesian nationalists in Java report that a battle has been going on for some days southeast of Batavia, according to a London revort on Wednesday. It said that neither side has given much information, but both agree that mortars as well as small arms were being use.

Meanwhile, Indonesian propagandists are beginning to speak of the bitter warfare which they say will follow any attempt to restore Netherlands rule, the London report added. One of them reportedly claims that the nationalists have an armed force of more than 100,000 men of whom, he said, 60,000 were recruited by the Japanese and fought under them in Burma and on other fronts.

Argentine Parties Restored

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 23.—The Argentine Government announced that a decree was signed on October 20 restoring all political parties in the nation. The decree revokes the order of December 1943 which dissolved all existing political parties. Restoration of Argentina's political parties permits the resumption of political activity but under restriction of state of siege proclaimed in September and still effective.

Forrestal Opposes Army, Navy Merger

Recommends War, Navy, State Departments Be Linked Under Security Council

James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Navy, took the stand before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Tuesday and vigorously opposed the proposed merger of the Army and Navy into a single department of national defense, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Navy Secretary, said the report, attacked the merger as unsound and recommended instead that the War, Navy and State Departments be linked under a national security council. Mr. Forrestal declared it should have the President as the artificial chairman and the council should be composed of the secretaries of the three departments with a fourth member to be chairman of the national security resources board. He also urged that the wartime Joint Chiefs of Staff be continued in peacetime.

In attacking the Army and Navy, the Secretary declared such a merger would concentrate powers in the hands of one secretary beyond the capacity of any one man to use that power and, he added, certainly beyond his capacity to obtain and digest the knowledge upon which its use could be based. Germany's failure in the recent war, he said. was the potent argument against the unification of the armed forces.

The Navy Secretary stated he feared that if a single cabinet member controlled all armed forces, such a man might be air-minded, navy-minded or land-minded, rather than all three. To merger would not provide either efficiency or economy, he said. He warned that too much consolidation is costly and asserted that the nation would need the healthy American advantage of competition.

The report went on to say that Secretary Forrestal's arguments were directly opposed to those given earlier to the committee by Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshal. The two army leaders both advocated the joint Chiefs of Staff as a makeshift arrangement that did not work very well even in wartime.

Congressmen who favor the unification of the armed forces, the report said, are hoping that President Truman will throw his weight behind the idea. The President is known to have favored unification when he was a Senator, but he has given no kind of disposition on the matter since he was elevated to the presidency.

GENERAL GILES BARES VIEW

Urges Setting Up of Single Department of National Defense

Lieutenant General Barney Giles, Commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, on October 22, urged the establishment of a single department of national defense to head the army, navy and air forces, according to Domei.

The Lieutenant General added that half a million American lives were saved by the air force during the war against Japan. He declared that the air forces practically destroyed 30 leading Japanese cities and smashed 80 per cent of Japanese shipping.

He estimated that the United States air power had cut Japan's steel production by 90 per cent and had reduced the salt production to less than half the minimum required to keep the population alive. The Lieutenant General also said that when the war ended one tank of gasoline remained in Japan.

Nippon Fighting Services Suffered Dearth Of Ammunition, U.S. Ordnance Officer Bares

As American ordnance authorities continue to destroy Japanese ammunition starting facts on the small amount held by the Japanese are uncovered, according to a PRO press release on Tuesday.

"Even if we did not have the atomic bomb, the superforts or the declaration of war by Russia," said Colonel Robert K. Haskell of Washington, D.C., XI Corps Ordnance Officer, "the Japanese, by virtue of their inadequate supply of ammunition, would soon have exhausted their stores and that would have been the end of them."

Investigation revealed that the Japanese had enough divisional type ammunition for but a few days of close combat or about half the amount the Allied forces planned to take in their initial landing. Resupply of the Japanese was out of the question for they had virtually ceased manufacturing ammunition six months before the war ended.

The announcement said the destruction of the 200,000 to 300,000 tons of ammunition of all kinds, including naval, army and air corps is proceeding as follows: That which is heavier than water is being dumped into the sea and that which is lighter than water is being burned.

Attempts are being made to reconvert some of the explosive stores for commercial use, and to date some dynamite has been given to the Home Ministry for use as in the mining of coal.

Rice, Millet Harvest For Imperial Table Delivered at Kyoto

Special rice and millet of this year's harvest which are to be served to His Majesty the Emperor were delivered to Governor Shigeo Miyoshi of Kyoto at a ceremony by the growers of the grain on Wednesday. The special crop will be brought to Tokyo by the officials concerned for delivery to the Imperial Household Department.

Asahi Paper Effects Revamp of Top Men

Chief Executives Decide to Resign; to Rebuild on New Basis

One of Japan's most influential papers, the Asahi Shimbun, has carried out a major personnel shake-up of its top officers, the paper announced yesterday. To bear part of the press circles' responsibility for the war and to make way for the reform of the company's general structure in keeping with democratic principles, President Nagaharu Murayama and Seiichi Ueno, Chairman of the Board of Directors, decided to resign from their present posts, the paper said. All the directors of the newspaper also decided to resign on October 22.

The paper declared that with the resignation of its executives, the newspaper will be reconstructed on a new structure and will contribute greatly towards the establishment of a new Japan through the press.

Since the termination of the war, a wave of criticism was started in the Asahi and other newspaper offices demanding the resignation of those regarded as responsible for the war through the press. The entire editorial staff of the Asahi said that the paper was responsible and also demanded that the company must be reconstructed on a democratic basis.

In consideration of the requests filed by their editorial members, Mr. Murayama and Mr. Ueno and other executive members conferred and decided that the former two should resign, but retaining their positions as owners of the company. They decided also that all the directors, editors-in-chief, and managing editors of the three offices in Tokyo, Osaka and the western district should resign. The conferees agreed also that the new structure and publishiing activities must hereafter reflect the views of the staff.

Meanwhile, another Tokyo paper, the Yomiuri-Hochi at 10 a.m. Tuesday held an all-staff rally and decided to ask the resignation of all the executive members of the paper including the President, Vice President and directors, according to Domei.

The rally also issued a statement demanding the organization of an employes union, reformation of the office structure based on democratic principles, improvement of pay, respect for the personality of the employees, and the installation of the cooperative and mutual-aid society.

UNITE FOR GLOBAL PEACE

Concrete Step Taken by 5 World Federalist Organs in U.S.

Domei

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 22.—Five world federalist organizations united under one banner yesterday at the end of a three-day national conference and also named an executive council to wage a campaign for the formation of a world government to secure global peace.

The delegates to the conference passed a resolution urging the United States to promote the formation of a world government by proposing drastic amendments to the present United Nations Charter.

New News Agency

The Jiji Tsushin-sha, a news agency for private subscribers, will start its functions from November 1, states the Asahi. The agency will carry on business on democratic principle with its capital invested jointly by its staff members. It may be called that the Kyodo Tsushin-sha, news agency for newspapers and broadcasting stations, was decided to be established some time ago by taking over Domei's function.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Fair with northwesterly winds.

Anti-Trust Law Set To Check Monopolies

Government Also Plans to Rob Zaibatsu of Might of Big Shareholders

The adoption of an anti-trust law to prevent any further monopoly by big capitalists was approved by the majority of State Ministers at a conference October 23, and it is believed that practical steps in this regard will be shortly taken, according to the Asahi.

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa and Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara particularly have recognized the need of a law to end capital and price monopoly that hinders free competition and also to prevent one person from occupying posts in many different concerns. Accordingly, the Clayton Law enacted in 1910 in the United States is now being studied.

At the same conference, the State Ministers also discussed the reorganization of big financial combines and the problems of food supply, sale of State property and the land question. Regarding the redistribution of land, the Ministers decided to adopt drastic measures as this is the basic problem for the rationalization of food production.

The economic plans decided by the State Ministers will be submitted for approval to the Cabinet Council and then they will be put into effect with the understanding of the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces.

The big four financial combines have already started to reorganize themselves on their own initiative but as the fundamental step is the public sale of shares held by them, measures to put this into effect are being studied by the Government. However, as the stock exchanges are still closed, it is suggested that these shares should be held temporarily by a special organ and then offered to the public when the economic situation has been stabilized.

If the Zaibatsu sells to the public now they would naturally release only the shares of war industry firms the prices of which have slumped, with the result that their losses will be transferred to the public. Therefore, to prevent this the Government plans to set up a trust company to hold the shares held by the Zaibatsu, thus robbing them of their voice in various enterprises. They will only receive dividends on the shares, the right of ownership being placed in trust.

The trust company will charge a fee for taking care of the shares to be used as an operating fund. It will be capitalized at about ¥1,000,000 to be subscribed entirely by the public. Its officials will be private persons.

Under this plan, the Zaibatsu will not be able to exercise the might of big shareholders.

When the shares are sold to the public, the Government will prevent the Zaibatsu from buying up the bulk of the shares.

As it is believed that the desire of the Supreme Allied Headquarters is more for the removal of the Zaibatsu's powerful hold over their affiliated enterprises than for the abolition of their main offices, the Government considers that the Allies will approve of this scheme.

Postwar Body Dropped

The Government at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting approved the abolition of the Postwar Measure Deliberation Council organized by the Prince Higashikuni Cabinet on September 11.

Shigemitsu's Presence As Witness at Trial In New Delhi Requested

Authorities in India have sent a request to General MacArthur's Headquarters for former Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu to go to New Delhi as a witness in the approaching trial of members of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army, according to a London report on Wednesday. Mr. Shigemitsu, the report said, replied he could not go because he was ill, but that the Japanese Government has submitted a list of three substitutes who can testify personally.

Citizens Send Views To Allied Commander

Letters Flood MacArthur Headquarters Voicing Approval of Policy

The Japanese themselves have begun writing letters to General MacArthur voicing their opinions on reform of their country, according to an PRO press release.

The first 100 letters received, translation of which has just been completed, were all favorable to the occupation policy, indicating that no critic has yet felt free to express himself directly to GHQ, the report continues.

Most frequent comment in the 100 letters was approval of measures to suppress the military clique here, with 28 of the letters commenting on this subject. Next in line was expression of approval of the Supreme Commander's overall policy with 25 of the letters dealing with that subject.

The 100 letters contained 219 comments on 23 subjects. The number of comments, in addition to approval of breaking up the military clique and support of General MacArthur's policies, were:

For prosecution of Japanese war criminals	24
Demand for ration system revision, increased rations or import of food	19
Criticism of other Japanese government policies	16
Pleas for personal favors, relief, employment or release of members of the family	14
Naming of specific Japanese war criminals	12
Approval of freedom of speech, press, radio and personal rights	11
Anti-police comment, including Kempei	10
Anti-Tojo comments	8
Revision of election laws, restoration of rights and restriction of militarists	8
In favor of a democratic Japan	7
Complaining that Japanese people were misled and not told the true facts	5
Asking black market suppression	5
Attacking Japanese bureaucracy	5
Asking revision of educational system	4
Comments in favor of woman suffrage	4
For Christianity as against Japanese religions	3
Recommending individuals for specific jobs	3
Admiration of United States equipment	3
Asking liquor control and temperance	2
Urging reconversion of war industries	2
Anti-Soviet	1

Texas Hit by Storm

Two persons were dead and at least 14 injured in the wake of stormy winds which swept a cold northerly wind into Texas over the weekend, according to a San Francisco report on Tuesday.

GI's Asked To 'Slow Down' by Provost Office In Safety Campaign To Cut Down Accidents

In view of the mounting number of automobile accidents in the Tokyo area, the U.S. Provost Office yesterday launched a two-week safety campaign, a spokesman for the office announced yesterday.

Brigadier General Hugh Hoffman, provost marshal of the Tokyo area, has emphasized that the speed limit in the Tokyo-Yokohama area is set at 20 miles an hour for both civilians and military personnel.

The new "drive carefully" campaign has been institution through the Japanese press, the Stars and Stripes and this paper, and instructs the American troops to abide strictly to the speed limit and for the civilians to keep slow-moving vehicles and carts close to the curb and to pass only on the right. And pedestrians are instructed to walk on the sidewalks or curb and refrain from jaywalking.

The Provost Office has declared that the speedy and reckless driving by the GI's is the "big headache" and that the keynote of the campaign is to "make them slow down."

The speed limit has been set at 20 miles an hour within the city limits except in lanes where lower or higher rate of speed is clearly posted.

The office has stressed that the MP's are making arrests for speeding and overloaded vehicles. Jeeps are limited to four riders and riding on fenders, running boards, hoods, and dangling of legs or arms over the sides are prohibited.

The spokesman declared that the Provost Office is especially concerned over the traffic accidents in view of the increasing number of vehicles coming with the rear echelon. He disclosed that the number of accidents are on the increase and many persons have been injured seriously.

The campaign is also endeavoring to impress upon the civilians to refrain from jaywalking and to instruct them to walk on the sidewalks or curbs. The spokesman declared the Japanese people appear to do an unnecessary amount of walking in the center of the road. This has been especially noted not so much in the congested metropolitan area but in the suburbs, he said.

Allotment to Public Of Food, Goods Set

Home Ministry Bares Program On Confiscated Supplies Returned by Allies

A program for distributing among the people various foodstuffs and materials for armament production which had been confiscated by the Allied Occupation authorities but recently returned to the Japanese authorities for civilian consumption was made public by the Home Ministry, Tuesday, according to Domei.

The materials include rice, barley, wheat flour, canned food, lumber, salt, petroleum products and tannin, the report said.

In view of the critical domestic situation, the Supreme Allied Headquarters, on September 24 directed the Japanese Government to supply the public with materials and provisions which had been kept for military use. Return of these confiscated goods from the Allied Occupation authorities to the Japanese Government got under way early in October and the job is expected to be finished early next month. Tuesday's announcement followed the Allied directive issued Monday giving approval to the Home Ministry's concrete program for allocating the goods widely for civilian consumption.

To Meet Expected Shortage

In approving the Japanese plans, the Allied Occupation authorities emphasized that a considerable amount of these returned goods should be stored in anticipation of the prospective shortages of foodstuffs, clothing materials and medical supplies which is likely to prevail between February and April, next year. The Allied authorities also directed that necessary materials should be utilized to the maximum degree for building emergency dwellings in raid-devasted areas.

In following the Allied directive, the Administration will see to it that hard biscuits and canned food formerly stored for relief of bombed-out civilians will be kept in custody in the respective districts and that lumber for the construction of houses in devastated areas will be handed over to Housing Corporation immediately.

Foodstuffs and canned foods, which will be distributed under the supervision of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry include 320,000 bales of rice, 196,000 bales of barley, 440,000 koku of cereals, 16,000 koku of flour, 700,000 boxes of hard biscuits (each box containing 11 kilograms) and 196,000 cases of canned food (each case containing 48 lbs.) Lumber includes 524,000 koku of timber.

The exact amount of salt, the distribution of which will be undertaken by the Finance Ministry, is still unknown but is considered negligible.

Petroleum products, which will be distributed under the supervision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, will amount to 35,000 kiloliters while 60 tons of tannin will be distributed.

Allies Turning Over Goods

On the basis of (1) alleviating suffering and starvation, (2) restoring production and distribution of foodstuffs, (3) production of consumer goods, and (4) the restoration of other civilian economy, the materials, supplies and equipment will be turned over to the Japanese Government by the Allied Occupation Forces, according to a memorandum by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 16.

It is reported that the use of the existing civilian channels in the distribution of these materials, supplies and equipment is satisfactory and has been approved by the Allied Headquarters.

Proceeds from the sale of any of the material, supplies and equipment, it is understood, will go to the public (governmental) funds to be used solely for the relief of the Japanese civilian population.

Although the provision for holding stocks of staple food, clothing and medicine for distribution as direct relief in the future is regarded inadequate, the need for all three materials currently exists throughout Japan.

Maximum Relief Aimed

It is felt that the need will be much more urgent and widespread in the coming winter months, namely, February, March and April. The Allied Headquarters urges that the stocks of food, clothing and medicines be carefully husbanded and that the exact time and place of the greatest need, requiring use of these stocks, will be determined by the Japanese Government, taking into consideration the objective that the stocks provide relief to the maximum number of Japanese civilians.

With the complete demobilization of the Japanese Armed Forces, the stocks in question will be also dis-

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Private Radio Station Predicted for Japan

'Freedom of Air' Directive Is Expected Soon to Permit New Network

Correspondent Kelly in a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune said that the Allied authorities —who have given the Japanese freedom of press, speech, films and thought—"are about to issue a 'freedom of air' directive which will permit the establishment of a commercial radio network in competition with the government-controlled Japan Broadcasting Corporation commonly known as "Radio Tokyo," according to Domei on October 21.

The directive affecting all branches of telecommunication is equal to the recent censorship code for the Japanese broadcasters, Kelly said. It is designed to stimulate private enterprise in the radio field with the provision that the commercial interests must not create a monopoly of stations or programs.

He disclosed that the Allied headquarters is already considering the preliminary proposal for the establishment of a privately-owned broadcasting corporation which would put commercial programs on the air for the first time in Japan. Sponsors of the project included the Japanese Government through the Telecommunications Bureau of its Board of Communications.

The correspondent went on to say that the Japan Broadcasting Corporation—currently under fire from its employes who want it made public property—would exist side by side with the projected commercial network under a setup similar to that in Australia where American and British systems have been combined. The Australians have the official Australian Broadcasting Corporation and a separate commercial company supported by advertising.

The proposed Japanese network would be owned by 24 manufacturers of radio and electrical equipment, nine major newspapers, five magazines, three theatrical and motion picture companies and two phonograph record companies. Eight backers of the network have expressed the desire to import American receiving sets or get patent rights for their manufacture in Japan.

The report also said that the Government radio in cooperation with two private electrical firms plans experimental television broadcasts this year.

RAIL TRAVEL MADE EASIER

Regulations on Sale of Tickets at Tokyo Stations Lifted

Several regulations concerning sale of tickets at stations in the Tokyo area have been abolished, according to an announcement made by the Tokyo Railway Bureau.

From today, travelers do not need to state reason for traveling. If they line up they can buy tickets at station booths. Those who have no time to line up can apply directly to control officers or station masters.

Those who want to buy tickets through the Tourist Bureau must go to its offices at the designated times. They will receive a certificate qualifying them to purchase a ticket at the station.

In principle, one person is allowed to buy only one ticket but in special cases he may be able to purchase several at a time. In case a return trip is necessary, a traveler can buy two tickets.

The system of specifying trains hitherto observed on the Tokai and Chuo lines has also been abolished.

Tickets will be sold at the following stations:

Tokyo, Shimbashi, Tamachi, Shinagawa, Oi, Omori, Kanda, Ochanomizu, Iidabashi, Yotsuya, Nakano, Asagaya, Ogikubo, Mekuro, Shibuya, Shinjuku, Takadanobaba, Ikebukuro, Ueno, Nippori, Oji, Akabane, Kitasenju, Kameido, Ryogoku, Shinkoiwa, and Koiwa. Certificates can be obtained at the Tourist Bureau's offices at Tokyo, Ueno and Shinjuku stations.

Allotment to Public Of Food, Goods Set

(Continued from Page 1)

tributed to those who have been demobilized for the relief of the current need of the individual.

As to emergency housing, the maximum utilization must be made of building materials of all kinds in the war devastated areas.

To provide adequate protection and maintenance for all stocks of the supplies, materials and equipment in question, necessary steps will be taken by the Japanese Government until final disposition of these stocks is carried out.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government has been authorized by the Allied Headquarters to initiate the immediate distribution of supplies, equipment and materials for the relief of the civilians.

French Carrier in Saigon

Snipers are still active in Saigon and the French aircraft carrier Bearne has arrived in that French Indo-China port with reinforcements, according to a Saigon report on Tuesday.

MacArthur Suggestion That Konoye Head New Political Party Told by AP Scribe

Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared that General Douglas MacArthur had suggested that the Prince head a new political movement and revise the Japanese Constitution in a sweeping alteration which might include the unprecedented provision for the abdication of the Emperor, according to AP correspondent Russel Brines in his report on an interview with the Japanese leader on October 21, it has been revealed by Domei.

Prince Konoye told the scribe that he expected to have the Constitutional revision in draft form by November but that he was undecided as to whether he would attempt to form a new political party.

Brines added in part:

The Prince, who was three-time Premier of his nation and a member of the first postwar Cabinet spoke of the abdication clause as purely a possibility at present.

Since Japan's surrender, there have been repeated denials that the Emperor would abdicate . . . the Japanese pointing out that there was no legal provision for such a step.

Prince Konoye's conference with General MacArthur at the Supreme Commander's office on October 4, inaugurated the constitution revision movement, the Prince disclosed. He said that he had talked to General MacArthur early in September explaining "my official activities since 1937."

Prince Konoye said, "At that time, General MacArthur said in a general way he though I should lead a liberal movement in Japan."

The Prince, who had been Premier at the time Japan embarked on the long and bloody "China incident" said that he sought his second interview with the Allied Supreme Commander in order to explain his record more fully.

"General MacArthur opened the conversation with the very determined statement that the Constitution needed liberalizing and then suggested that I lead in such amovement," Prince Konoye told the scribe.

"I replied that Constitutional amendment could be initiated only by the Emperor but promised that I would report the General's wishes to His Majesty."

Prince Konoye said that he then made such a report and that the Emperor commanded him to undertake Constitutional revision.

The provision for abdication of an Emperor is one question to be considered, Prince Konoye stated. The present laws disregard such a possibility on the assumption that an Emperor rules for life even though in the case of Emperor Taisho, actual sovereignty was relinquished to a Regency.

Evacuees From P.I. Arrive at Home Port

552 Women, Children Return; Tale of Hardship in Last Phase of War Unfolded

With a capacity load of 552 women and children, three Japanese coast defense ships reached Ujina Port from the Philippines on October 22. Although these people who fought side by side with the men in the Philippines returned, dirty, tired and in only the clothes on their back and in spite of the fact they were returning to a devastated country, it was a joyous homecoming.

When the repatriation ships arrived, the women could not restrain themselves. They wept like babies. With more than 10 American M.P.'s to watch over their embarkation, all boarded the ship within one hour.

As gathered from the returnees, when General Tomoyuki Yamashita reached Manila to October 1944, all the Japanese gave him a huge ovation. Up till that time the violence against the native men and women by some soldiers was as ordinary as their daily food. When other soldiers tried to stop them, regardless of rank, they were in turn attacked. Officers in command spent their time golfing and dancing. With the arrival of the Tiger of Malay such things were stopped but as the General rode towards headquarters he muttered one word, "Too late."

By the time Manila fell on February 6, 1945, Japanese units had been scattered with all communications cut off. A few units which resisted to the bitter end had to give up because they had no food. When intense bombing on Bauio, where most of the Japanese were concentrated, commenced in March, the Americans destroyed food godowns so that in the end some shock units made attacks into the enemy positions just to obtain food. With a new landing made by the Americans at Lingayen, and the subsequent downfall of Balete and Baguio, the Japanese were forced to flee into the mountains with what little food they had.

What fighting took place after this was nothing but petty skirmishes to forage food. There was no order in the army. The men were just a group of soldiers without a commander and officers who had lost all those under them.

In the meantime invalided soldiers and Japanese residents near Baguio were able to receive daily one spoonful of salt three bowls of rice and what vegetables were grown till June 6. But with orders to remove to a place 60 kilometers north of Kiangan, rations stopped and gradually many were driven to death through hunger. Hunger was with them, morning, noon and night. Only the young women and the strong could scrouge around the steep cliffs in search of food In desperation mothers with babies caught rats, caterpillars, leeches, bugs, anything alive, and ate them. Many were crazed through eating poisonous plants. Some mothers, at the end of their tether physically and mentally killed their loved ones—it was all they could do to keep their own souls together with the constant racking of bombings and search for food. Dysentery and malaria added to their misery. Every road and river nearby was choked with the dead. No decent burials were given but the corpses became food for scavengers.

Word of the surrender came on August 17, through pamphlets dropped by American planes. No one believed them. Shock attacks and guerilla warfare continued. Only when a Japanese army representative came, did they for the first time know that Japan had lost to the Americans and units which received word of surrender quietly gave themselves up to the Americans.

Under the direction of the Japanese Consul General women, children and sick soldiers were taken to a prisoners' camp into American custody. About 80,000 Japanese men and women, soldiers, sailors and civilians attached to the army are awaiting at Manila, Kiangan, Infanta, and other camps for ships which will bring them home.

At the largest of these camps, billets have been constructed in orderly array with adequate facilities for cooking, bathing and sewerage. Commanders, officers and men, and the general Japanese are segregated with no communication allowed among them. In one billet of about 10 mats, from 10 to 15 are placed. These quarters are built on a semi-permanent plan with a flooring of wood and beds for the inmates. There is no difference in these camps from those of the American officers and men. Some are even better than those used by the Americans in that they are newly constructed. Food is good too. Milk, chocolate and special foods are given children and invalids. No difference is made as to rations given the Japanese, regardless of who he is. Junior officers and men have been detailed to carry in food and keep the camp in order.

What troubles most of them, particularly those who gave up before formal surrender, is how the Japanese at home will receive them. Every night they hold some kind of discussion on postwar problems that will face them as demobilized men.

Manila, according to the accounts of the returning people, has been scorched and ruined. But with the end of war shacks have sprung up where food is sold at far cheaper prices than during the war. One bowl of rice which sold for 500 pesos costs only 35 centavos, tobacco that sold for ¥30 a package is now only ¥1. The Filipinos will not be hungry or cold this winter, for the Americans have saved Manila, the Pearl of the Orient," as it is proudly called by the natives, from mud and devastation.

PEOPLE'S PARTY FORMED

First of Its Kind in Japan Is Established at Ina

The Ina People's Party, which may be termed the first of its kind in Japan on the popular front, was was formed in Ina, Nagano Prefecture, on October 22. At the inauguration ceremony held at the Education Hall, Iida City, a memorial service for Kiyoshi Miki, philosopher, was also observed by Communists, members of the Japan Agriculture Association, industrial and youth federations and others.

The party stands for a platform of revision of the land system, and has a slogan calling for democratic revolution.

The central figures of the party are Kameji Kitahara, formerly of the Communist Party; Kyoichi Washimi, of the same party; Keiji Hirasawa, member of the now defunct All-Japan Agricultural Association, and Saburo Nakajima, member of the former Social Party.

'Tabi' Production Set

With their production goal set at 5,000,000 Japanese "tabi" socks for the remaining year, the factories at Gyoda, Saitama Prefecture have resumed their activities, Domei reports. It is added that these factories have a total of 5,000,000 pairs in store. This together with that to be produced under the present plan will make a total of 10,000,000 pairs. These will put on the market as soon as revisions in sales prices are announced.

Present Food Aspect Hits Starvation Level

Meager Rations Drive People to Blackeateering—Hunger Tragedy at Shizuoka

Current food situation is reaching the starvation level and city-dwellers are keeping body and soul together only by means of unauthorized purchase of foodstuffs from suburban farming communities, states the Mainichi.

As evidence of the critically poor rations for urban areas, the Mainichi gives a list of food items alloted to a citizen living somewhere n Suginami-ku, Tokyo, during the one-month period from September 12 to October 12 as follows:

Sept. 1, soya beans (three kilograms), rice (1.5 kilograms) and two small buns for one day. (Rations other than staple foodstuffs distributed between Sept. 1 and 11 are omitted)

Sept. 12, vegetable (three sen) and tsukudani or preserved food boiled down in soy (15 sen): Sept. 14, 1.5 go of soy for September and October and some pickled plums: Sept. 15, vegetable (three sen) and one and a half pieces of fried vegetable: Sept. 17, flour (one kilogram), cice (three kilograms) and processed soya beans (0.6 kilogram):

Sept. 18, vegetables (1.5 sen); Sept. 22, some tangle: Sept. 23, vegetable (two sen): Sept. 26, beer, vegetable (two sen), a piece of fried bean curd, and miso (180 momme) for the month of September; Oct. 2, rice (five kilograms) and some dried noodle: Oct. 7, five pieces of meat (30 sen): Oct. 8, vegetable (1.5 sen): Oct. 9 dried herring (18 sen): Oct. 10, miso (180 momme) for the month of October.

Said Better Than Average

Even this meager supply, according to the Mainichi, is said to have been better than the average. It is not too much to say, the paper asserts, that this is a "starvation ration" and the only countermeasure for city-dwellers to take is to go out into the country to buy foodstuffs from farmers.

On the black market, meanwhile, one sho or about 2.5lbs of rice sells anywhere upward of ¥45, top price being ¥65 while one kan of water-soaked potatoes costs between ¥12 and ¥15. Besides, some "gifts" must be given to the farmers. It is impossible for average citizens to continue buying such expensive foodstuffs, the Mainichi asserts.

Meanwhile, the lot of the people depending on authorized "meal ticket" restaurants is no better than those receiving rations. On October 19, a man was found dead at Shizuoka station. Police inspection proved that the cause of his death was fatigue resulting from malnutrition. This man, it was later learned, had lived on food provided by the "meal ticket" restaurant in the basement of the Matsuzakaya Department Store for the past three months.

The manager of the Matsuzakaya restaurant claimed that the daily average provided by the same establishment included 240 grams of staple food consisting of rice (20 per cent), sweet potato (40 per cent) and other material, a bowl of miso soup for breakfast and stewed vegetable or seaweed for lunch and supper. He asserted the food was better than that of average families who abstain from black market purchases.

It is estimated that the daily food supplies by authorized restaurants falls below 1,500 calories. The tragedy at Shizuoka station indicates a gloomy future for "meal ticket" population.

Many Difficulties Seen

The outlook is all the more gloomy as multitudinous difficulties are standing in the way of more rational delivery of farm produce to the Government and projected reclamation of areas so far used for military purposes—two most outstanding questions in food administration.

In regard to the delivery system, the farming communities are anxious to see that the supply of staple food for themselves will be more rationalized, that they are permitted to deliver polished rice so that the shortage of fertilizer can be alleviated by manure from their domestic animals fed with rice-bran and that the system of granting Governmental subsidies for farm produce will be simplified.

Ambitious plans are under way to reclaim 250,000 chobu of land hitherto used for military purposes and airfields covering 15,000 chobu but so far no concrete program has been set.

Meanwhile, in view of the shortage of foodstuffs which will be inevitable during the 1946 rice year even if permission is granted by the Allied Occupation authorities for the import of staple food, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Tuesday, issued instructions to regional authorities specifying the amount of substitute food to be produced by the respective regional units. Under the tentative plans, the authorities expect the production of 30,520,000 kan of dried sweet-potato leaves and stems, 677,000 kan of dried mulberry leaves, 916,000 kan of acorns and 37,000,000 kan of seaweed.

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New Germ Killing Agent Comparable to Penicillin Is Discovered in America

Domei

NEW YORK, October 23.—Three members of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons have discovered a new germ-killing agent—bactarakin—which gives results comparable to those obtained by penicillin. The current issue of Science Magazine says the new germ killer is effective against pus forming, blood poisoning, streptococci and genecocci, with encouraging results in tests on some infections in human patients.

Government Attitude On Arms Firms Set

Problems of Reconversion, Compensation Solved by Minister Ogasawara

Basic principles regarding reconversion and compensation to war industries, two outstanding problems of the Commerce and Industry, have been settled by Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister, according to the Mainichi.

In view of the fact that the delay in solving the compensation problem has hampered rapid reconversion, Minister Ogasawara has decided to attack the two questions separately, the Mainichi said. Thus, in regard to reconversion of the munitions industry, the Ministry will extend long-term loans at a low-interest rate to munitions enterprises provided they undertake production of goods for civilian consumption and export.

With regard to compensation and tinued, the Ministry has taken the indemnification, the report constand that industrialists of a vanquished country should not be allowed to profit from the war. Concrete measures for carrying out the compensation program are being mapped out on the principle that sacrifices resulting from the war should be borne evenly and fairly by the entire nation. The present outlook on national finances, domestic credit and indebtedness will also be taken into consideration.

Measures requiring legal procedure will be put into force only after Diet approval is obtained at the forthcoming session.

Meanwhile, it is understood that negotiations are underway between Minister Ogasawara and Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa on extension of loans for industrial reconversion and that an understanding on basic principles has already been obtained from the latter. The Commerce and Industry Minister is abstaining from making any clear-cut pronouncements regarding the popular demand that national indebtness in relation to promised indemnification be abrogated.

200 Chinese Suspects Nabbed

About 200 prominent Chinese have been arrested in North China as suspected Japanese collaborators and most of them were rounded up in the Peking area, according to a San Francisco report on Tuesday.

Germans in U.S. Zone Due To Govern Selves

Will Handle Government Below State Level by Next Spring

Domei

FRANKFURT, Germany, October 21.—By July 1 of next year, the Germans will be handling the government in the American zone of occupation in Germany below state level, headquarters of the U.S. Forces in the European theater announced yesterday, according to Drew Middleton's dispatch to the New York Times.

The dispatch made clear, however, that the United States authorities will handle the government above state level.

"All military government detachments below 'land' (state) level will be withdrawn by June 30 following elections," Middleton said, "thus ending the program of gradual withdrawal of Americans from government below land level which will begin with the relief of specialists now assigned to landkreise (provincial districts) and stadtkreise (city districts)."

Middleton said that the announcement revealing the quickened tempo of change of responsibility to German civilians was made at the time when the subject of appointment of an American civilian high commissioner to replace the military goernor was under discussion in highest circles.

"Such appointment," he pointed out, "would not mean the end of military occupation but merely shifting the responsibility for the military government from the army to civilian agencies"

Outlining the future government's plans for Germany, Middleton said:

"The program for restoring self-government in the zone are divided into two processes. On the one hand there are German elections beginning with those in rural communities in January and going through other divisions up to June.

"The second process is the gradual withdrawal, first of specialists attached to the military government teams and secondly the teams themselves.

"The Germans have not yet completed drawing up their electoral codes under which the coming elections will be held. These codes once they have been passed by the military government headquarters will be returned to the land government for incorporation into the law.

"After the first of the year, it is believed that a civilian high commissioner will be appointed with the prospect that he take over the job some time in spring."

Rugby Games on Meijisetsu

The Kanto Rugby Association has decided to sponsor matches between the terms for principal universities which will be held on Meijisetsu, November 3. The renewed activity of the association is regarded as representing the first step in the construction of an athletic structure appropriate to the new situation which has arisen in the country, Domei reports.

Yokohama Building Houses

Construction of 3,841 simple dwelling houses in Yokohama will commence from October 25 in Ishikawa-cho, Isezaki-cho, Sueyoshi-cho and Suwa-machi.

Special UNRRA Group Leaves America to Find Displaced Men in Asia

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 22.—A special UNRRA mission left here on October 18 to gather information concerning the number and location of displaced persons of the United Nations nationality in the Far Eastern countries whose care and eventual repatriation may become an UNRRA responsibility. The four-man mission headed by Pierce Williams of San Francisco will conduct investigations in China and other countries in the Far East.

Vote System Offered By Social Democrats

Proportional Election by Districts, Franchise to 18-year-Olds Proposed

A proportional electoral system was proposed by the Social Democratic Party of Japan at the plenary session of its Organization Preparation Committee held Tuesday morning at the Kuramaye Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi. The party also decided to have a special organ established for controlling the election campaign, to be composed of officials of the Justice Ministry and representatives of the people.

Under the large district proportional election system proposed by the Social Democratic Party, Tokyo Metropolis and the prefectures are designated as one first electoral districts; the six districts of Tohoku, Hokkaido, Kanto, Tokai, Shinyetsu, Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku, and Kyushu become the second electoral districts and the entire country the third electoral district.

The single vote system is to be adopted. All parties are to previously submit the list of their respective candidates. The surplus votes gained by each candidate are transferred to the next according to the order of the list and the candidates are elected accordingly. Surplus votes in the first electoral district are transferred to the second district, and then to the third. Therefore, a reserve number of members to be elected is set aside for election by the second or third districts.

The age of the voters is to be lowered to 18, the party proposes, and also the present regulation of depriving suffrage right from those who are receiving public or private aid because of poverty must be removed.

The holding of joint campaign meetings by candidates, and the prohibition of the circulation of letters of recommendation by third persons are demanded. The preparation, printing and mailing of the joint campaign report containing the statements of all candidates in the same electoral district must be undertaken by a Government organ with full responsibility. The effective utilization of radio broadcasts, the abolition of the present deposit system of candidates and the designation of election day as a national holiday are also proposed by the party.

Particularly, the Social Democrats insist on the abolition of any interference by the Government in the election campaign and severe punishment for vote-buying.

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Initial Meeting Held For Morality Society

Kagawa Organizes New Group For Peace; Respect for Imperial Family Stressed

Another corner-stone for world peace will be laid today when the Morality Revival Society, an organization sponsored by Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, is formally established at the inaugural meeting of its board of directors at the Japan Young Men's Christian Association at Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Similar in its purpose with the International Peace Association recently founded by Mr. Kagawa for elimination of war among nations and ensuring lasting world peace the new organization will undertake movements exclusively for domestic enlightenment.

The organization will launch a nationwide movement in respective vocational fields for enhancing public morality, in collaboration with religious organizations and educators. For this purpose, the Morality Revival Society is planning to hold lecture meetings, undertake researches on various problems and to publish pamphlets and periodicals.

Today's meeting of the board of directors is expected to examine the society's platform and regulations drafted by Mr. Kagawa and study concrete plans for future activities. Tacit approval is reported to have been obtained from His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Hikashikuni, patron of the International Peace Association, for patronship of the new organization.

Respect for the Imperial Family forms a plank of the society's platform, in which it is stated that the members will respect the Imperial Family who have "paved the way for a grand peace the generations to come" and protect the national polity with supreme devotion.

The platform rules that the members will endeavor to enhance morality and to make Japan a peace-loving nation, respect labor and make efforts for social service in a fraternal spirit.

The directors of the organization include Toyosaburo Kikuchi, former Education Vice-Minister, Beiho Takashima, educationalist, Goro Suzuki, Home Minister Keijiro Horikiri, Dr. Izutaro Suehiro, an outstanding authority on law, Shunsaku Kawara, former Education Vice-Minister, Masasuke Masutomi, Motojiro Sugiyama, a member of the House of Representatives and noted labor leader, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Kiyoshi Koishi, Suehiro Nishio, MP and outstanding labor leader, and Mr. Kagawa.

Michio Ozaki, Christian pastor, Mrs. Tomiko Kora, professor at Japan Women's College and Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, of engineering at Waseda University, have been chosen as secretaries.

CIC IMPOSTER ARRESTED

Arrest of Hans H. Schweizer on charges of posing as an American Secret Service agent, was announced on Tuesday by Eighth Army Headquarters.

CIC agents said Schweizer was posing as a Secret Service agent when they arrested him at Karuizawa. They said their reports on Schweizer show that his espionage and intelligence work extended over many countries of Europe and Asia over a 25-year period.

In 1919, they said, Schweizer, a Swiss citizen, took out dual German-Swiss citizenship. Later on, in 1931, he joined the Stahlhelm, a German World War organization. He told his captors he had been imprisoned for a short time by the Nazis in 1939. Since that time, CIC agents believe, he has been working in various undercover jobs in England, France, and possibly the United States.

His arrest today was the result of investigation of reports that Schweizer had represented himself as an agent for Brig. Gen. E. R. Thorpe, Chief Counter Intelligence Officer for G.H.Q.

At Yokohama jail where he is being held, Schweizer claimed he has been a strong anti-Nazi.

Death, Hunger Stalk Horde of Vagrants As Winter Winds Sweep Uyeno Station

No roof over their heads, no family to turn to, hunger stalking with grim relentlessness and looming winter are the dreaded specters that haunt every waking moment of the miserable wretches wandering listlessly around Uyeno Station, with utter abandonment of the will to live, so stark are the realities of existence and so overwhelmingly dark the prospects of their future, that two or three of the unfortunates are daily dying off. Something drastic, concrete and immediate must be done to alleviate the sufferings of these fellow members of society, if the death toll is to be checked, writes a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter.

In September alone, 21 died. In October it jumped it jumped to 27 deaths by the 19th. On comparatively warm days there are no deaths but on October 12 when it was chilly six died while on October 14, five succumbed, even though it was not really cold—they were so undernourished and their resistance had ebbed so low, they could not withstand the drop in temperature, slight though it was.

Those who still manage to keep their wavering hold on life sit, gazing blankly ahead, in the station waiting room or are seen wandering around the subways and in front of the station. Others have dropped to the ground from sheer exhaustion and weakness. Some are seen waylaying travellers and begging something to eat.

Ragged urchins, in small gangs, mill around the station. They have their blackmarket dealings too. Sweet potatoes at ¥2 apiece, riceballs for ¥5 or ¥6, a bag of soy beans for ¥10 are nothing to them. By stealing and picpocketing, they make their ill-gotten gains. Most of them are homeless waifs from around Asakusa. Some were good boys but adverse fortune has willy-nilly made them bad boys. These '-Dead End Kids," some of them only six years old and others ranging from 10 to 15 years of age carry on a communal life. That they sidle up to strangers for food is nothing surprising but every one of these gamins have plenty of money. Inside their clothes, each invariably has at least 10 or 20 ¥10 bills.

What they snatch from around the stations, they sell to blackmarket dealers in the neighborhood. They work in gangs with a leader who splits the gains and so they are rich.

The average of two daily who are snatched by death, however do not include these waifs. It is the aged whose lives are snuffed out and who become sick at Uyeno. Their families have been all killed or they have been deserted by their kith and kin and so they wander pitilessly to die eventually.

Joining the throng of the homeless at Uyeno are young men. Demobilized, they come to Tokyo to find their homes razed and no traces of their family. They go to an inn near the station but they are not welcome unless they bring their own rice.

Out of sheer necessity they buy rice at exorbitant prices from blackmarket dealers right by the station. It costs them over ¥1,000 a month to live. While their money lasts, all's well but the end of their funds is in sight and after that, what?

Reformatories, simple lodging houses, old people's homes, which will extend warm helping hands must be immediately increased or those in existence bettered, if the number of deaths are to be checked and vagrants lifted out of the mire of misery and evil that is engulfing them.

PACIFIC TROOPS HEALTHY

General Denit Stresses Soundness of Army Medical Technique

Allied military forces in the Pacific theater are in excellent health, statistical reports received from the field by the Allied General Headquarters in Tokyo and Manila indicate, says a PRO press release.

Brigadier General Guy B. Denit attributes the high standard of health to two factors: cessation of combat with its attendant release of troops from strain and fatigue, and the soundness of army medical techniques both during and after combat. He pointed out that the normal routines of immunization, sanitation, and prompt medical and surgical care, even under combat conditions, had done a great deal to reduce chronic infections, and to prevent serious aggravation of minor ailments.

Citing as an example the fact that teams of crack surgeons were moved up from base and general hospital areas to ones immediately behind the front lines when action was imminent, General Denit declared the prompt application of their skilled techniques was a major factor in avoiding serious postoperative complications among the seriously wounded.

Battalion and regimental surgeons, under the supervision of the division psychiatrist, excercised constant supervision of the mental health of the combat troops, in many instances evacuating soldiers from the front lines or grounding pilots before serious mental illness could develop.

During the coming winter continuation of routine sanitary and innoculation practices and the use of the new type winter clothing issue will prevent a major increase in respiratory or other infectious disease, General Denit believes.

Factory Workers Strike

Some 300 workers of the Santoku factory in Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture, went on a strike on Monday because their demand for restoration of dismissed workers has been rejected, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports. The factory previously dismissed 400 workers as a result of the reduction of its industry and the strikers who remained on their jobs made a request for their restoration. It is also alleged that the striking workers are dissatisfied with the recent reshuffle of the factory's executives.

TO UP NEWSPRINT SUPPLY

Increase to Consumers Slated to Be Made From January

The supply of newsprint will be increased starting from January, according to a report of Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, submitted to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

The October production is estimated at 9,540,000 pounds, which is likely to be increased to 12,000,000 pounds in November. The newsprint supplied to all newspapers in this country used to total about 14,000,000 pounds per month, but the amount has been reduced to abount 11,130, pounds, due to the restrictions imposed during the war.

Newsprint will be used for the printed matter required for the forthcoming general election and, when the election is over, the amount of newsprint to be supplied to newspapers will be increased as a matter of course.

The supply and demand of foreign-styled paper in this country for the third quarter of 1945 has been made public by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The supply for the period under review is estimated to increase of 46 per cent over the first quarter. This is due to the fact that an enormous amount of paper consumed by the military has ceased to be supplied.

GEORGETOWN ALUMNI MEET

Major Woerndle Named President At Gathering Held in Tokyo

A group of alumni of Georgetown University, all of whom are members of the Army's occupational forces held an organizational meeting at the Tokyo Imperial University Club on October 21.

Believed to be the first alumni gathering of an American university to be conducted in occupied Japan, plans were discussed for a general meeting to be held early in November for all former students of the Washington, D. C. institution now situated in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Temporary officers elected were: president, Major John A. Woerndle, Portland, Oregon, staying at the Dai Ichi Hotel, Tokyo; vice-president, Major Harold P. Kehoe, Terre Haute, Indiana, living at the Tokyo Electric Building, Tokyo; treasurer Major J. Philip Cahill, Brooklyn, billeted at the University Club, Tokyo, and secretary, Major John R. Kennedy, Washington, D. C., quartered at the Dai Ichi Hotel, Tokyo.

Factory Law Abolished

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided the abolition of the factory control law, nine Imperial ordinances, detailed regulations for the enforcement of the general mobilization material exploitation and three other detailed regulations as well as the detailed regulations for the enforcement of the enterprise adjustment law under date of October 24, reports Domei. Application of the penal regulations concerning the act taken up before the abolition of the old law sas well as the indemnification for damages will be affective.

Japanese Lad, War Orphan, Leads New Life Under Kind Care of U.S. Officer in Osaka

There is one young lad who using broken English watches the jeeps and does other odds and ends of work for the United States soldiers of the 1st Army Corps billetted at the Art Museum at Tennoji, Osaka. He is Gonzaburo Nagase, age 11 years, war orphan and 5th year national school pupil of Sakai City, according to the Asahi.

On the night of September 26 he was just sitting in a bombed out section of Osaka when an American military police officer Lieutenant Joseph Hershey, 23, of the U.S. 1st Army Corps happened along and saw the little fellow. By hand and foot language the status of the lad was learned. Whereupon Lieutenant Hershey took the boy along with him to his quarters. Thus a new life opened for Master Nagase.

Said the lieutenant, hero of Guadalcanal and other campaigns: "Children of any country are naive, innocent and sweet. They must be brought up with care and love. We're going to make a fine man of little Nagase and pass on word to American units which will be stationed in Osaka."

The warm and kindhearted lieutenant and others have helped to wipe away some of the lad's lonellness. He goes to school every day. Sometimes he turns teacher, himself, teaching the A. B. C of the Japanese language to his benefactors and thus he spends his days in comparative happiness.

Silk Export Scheme Almost Completed

American Experts Asked to Come to Japan; Shipping Said No Problem

Preparations for the export of raw silk to pay for imports of goods of absolute necessity into Japan have practically been completed, said Manzo Oda, President of the Asahi Industrial Company, when he returned to Kobe a few days ago from Tokyo where he had conferred with the authorities concerned.

Mr. Oda is quoted by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai as having said:

"It has been arranged for the raw silk export to be tested in Kyoto. The raw silk in the country which it is possible to export amounts to 48,000 bales. The silk will be exported through those who have been in the export business in the past.

"We are waiting for Paolino Gerli, former representative of silk traders in America, and the president of the American Silk Testing Office, to whom we sent telegrams a few days ago, asking them to come at once to Japan. When they arrive here there will be a speedy realization of the plan for shipment of raw silk abroad to pay for imports. I think that the task of getting the shipping necessary for the transportation of the silk will present no serious problem.

"The phenomenal development of artificial silk was the result of the unsatisfactory manner in which the export of silk was conducted during the first European war. The result of the present war has been a remarkable advance of nylon, the most formidable rival of natural silk. The rapidity with which nylon is replacing silk is such that the amount of silk consumed in America in a year seems to be not more than 200,000 bales.

"It will be impossible to achieve a rapid increase in the production of raw silk, as the total area of mulberry plantations is only 210,000 chobu against 600,000 chobu before the war. The amount of raw silk we can produce, however, is not hopelessly small especially if we have in mind the fact that the silk is to pay in part for imports of goods of absolute necessity for the maintenance of national life."

Silk, Rayon Body

The Textile Industry Control Association of Fukui Prefecture, known as the largest weaving center in Japan, has drawn up a plan to organize the All-Japan Federation of Silk and Rayon Textile Control Association Heretofore, the silk and rayon textile industries in the country have been under the control of the Fiber Industry Control Association.

Preparations are now under way to obtain support of textile industry associations. Those in Ishikawa, Kyoto and Niigata Prefectures and Ashikaga and Kiryu, all thriving weaving centers, are backing the plan.

The plan aims to unify the textile control associations and exercise control independently from the Fiber Industry Control Association which has been exercising control over cotton spinning, woolen, hemp, silk and rayon industries.

SELLING FLOUR GRINDERS

Priced at ¥30 to ¥60 Apiece and Slated for Sale in November

Flour grinders of superior quality will be sold at department stores and other shops at reasonable prices of ¥30 to ¥60 apiece sometime from the end of November.

In an effort to supply good flour grinders to the public, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been collecting various kinds of grinders, and, after making thorough examinations in cooperation with the Monopoly Bureau, Commerce Machinery Control Society, Agricultural Tools Control Society and women representatives, the Ministry has chosen three as of best quality. Designs for these three model grinders are to be distributed among grinder makers with the encouragement to construct 770,000 pieces within this year. Manufacturers who have proved efficient in making superior grinders will be given priority in obtaining materials.

Visit Kyoto Movie Studio

Four Americans of the United States occupation force in Nara, in a firm inspecting group, visited the Daiei motion picture studio at Uzumasa, Kyoto, on October 22 and inspected the equipment, Domei reports.

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Two American Officers Pay $600 for an Island Off Coast of Leyte, P.I.

Two American officers have purchased Calumpijan Island in Carigara Bay off the northeastern coast of Leyte in the Philippine for $600, the Associated Press reports, according to Domei. The new owners, who plan to use the island for a vacation spot, are now stationed at Kure. They said that they had a Filipino caretaker on their uninhabited island which has 700 cocount trees, a high hill and curving beaches of white coral sand.

Mountain Is Created By Volcanic Upheaval

Eruptions in Hokkaido Cause Earth to Rise 500 Meters In 6 Months

A geographical phenomenon of a new mountain suddenly rising 500 meters from flat ground in six months as a result of a series of volcanic eruptions occurred near Muroran on the western coast of Hokkaido, the Asahi reports. Because the eruptions are still active, however, a close observation of the mountain is impossible at the present.

An investigation corps headed by Professor Fukutomi was organized by the Tohoku Imperial University as soon as the eruptions first began in 1943. The corps reportedly is planning to conduct its final exploration campaign toward the end of this month.

The first of the earthly outbursts, the report said, dates back to December 28. 1943 when heavy tremors accompanied by deep rumblings began to be felt in the area where the mountain now stands. A volcanic eruption was anticipated. Earthquakes frequently occurred for some time.

Toward the end of March of the next year after the snow had melted, the surface of the earth, to the surprise of the inhabitants of the area, showed a large number of cracks in the ground mostly measuring about two meters deep.

With a thunderous roar, a fire-spitting explosion of the earth occurred on June 23 in the center of farmland within half a mile from the scene where the fissures were created. As the days went on the number of craters increased. And after a short spell of time, a stretch of farmland on the northern side of the crators began to upheave. At the same time, great explosions took place daily.

At the beginning December of last year, the report went on to say, a large black object resembling the dome of a cathedral rose from the ground beyond the crators. The dome, eye-witnesses said, grew higher by day and finally reaching a height of about 500 meters from the foot of the crators.

According to a photographic survey started sometime ago by the scientific investigation corps are crators in the area numbered 50 to 60.

Professor Fukutomi, head of the investigation corps, revealed that this was not the first time when a mountain suddenly rose up in Hokkaido. He said a similar incident occurred in 1911 near Lake Doya not far away from the present area. He expressed the intention to investigate into the causes of such upheavols of land.

1,501 Back From Yap

The ice-breaker Soya made port at Uraga at 3 p.m. on Tuesday bringing back from Yap Island the second batch of repatriates consisting of 66 Army servicemen, 1,113 Naval personnel and 322 civilians, Domei reports. There are still 3,137 Army servicemen, 135 Navy personnel and 27 civilians remaining in the island.

Metropolis Hit Hard As Epidemics Prevail

8,658 Cases Reported From Beginning of This Year To October 4

A total of 8,658 epidemic cases have been reported in Tokyo from the beginning of this year to October 4 with 252 cases registered in the four days from October 1, declared Dr. Otsubo of the Epidemic-Prevention Section of the Metropolitan Office, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Of the epidemic diseases now spreading throughout Japan, typhoid and dysentery are the most prevalent. This situation is due to the scarcity of drinking water facilities, doctors, and other things vital for the maintenance and protection of the health of the people.

Breaking up the 8,658 epidemic cases reported this year into their specific types Dr. Otsubo gave the following list: dysentery 2,536, cholera 352, typhoid 1,531, para-typhoid 693, scarlet fever 253, diphtheria 3,164, spinal meningitas 81, eruptive typhoid 26 and smallpox 22.

Dr. Otsubo then gave a similar list for the 252 epidemic cases reported in the four days from October 1: dysentery 65, cholera nine, typhoid 86, para-typhoid 40, scarlet fever six; diphtheria 45 and spinal meningitis one.

As a preventative measure against the spread of epidemics, Dr. Otsubo urged the people of Tokyo to apply for injections to safeguard them from typhoid. He also urged the people to be careful not to eat raw food and to boil their drinking water as a preventive measure against dysentery.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Welfare Ministry has decided to encourage the setting up of itinerant clinics, temporary hospitals and clinics in war devastated cities and towns, and every convenience will be given to physicians, dentists and demobilized doctors who desire to start business.

At the same time, in view of the frequent refusal by doctors to visit patients at night and the fact that the people are unable to obtain medicines at drug stores at night, some kind of system will be organized so that physicians and drug stores may take night duties by turn for the convenience of patients. In order to facilitate the production of more medicine, the chemical industries will be switched over to the production of medicines.

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WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SET

Nishi Honganji Announces Its Establishment at Hoyamachi

The Nishi Honganji Temple, Tokyo, has announced the established of a women's university at Hoyamachi, Kitatama-gun, in the suburb of Tokyo, with foundation funds of $3,000,000, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The new university will be named Ryukoku Women's University. It is expected to be built on a site covering an area of 50,000 tsubo and opened in April next year. For constructing the school building, 12 dormitories belonging to the Nakajima Aircraft Manufacturing Company have been purchased.

The university is to have the ethics, medical, pharmaceutical and domestic science courses which are to be covered in three years. The fixed number of students is expected to be 600, it is stated.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED house-keeper valet seeks position in American household, has been 20 years in New York. Apply Box 96, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HIGHLY skilful translator, economist, (Japanese) seeks responsible position with Americans. Translates quickly, accurately, types well. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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MARRIED foreign couple want furnished rooms or small foreign-style or Japanese house near Tokyo center. Part of rent in exchange for food. Apply to Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GENUINE jade, pearls and jewelleries as gifts or souvenirs for the allied army of occupation, inspection cordially invited. Apply T. A. Cader, 38 Kitanocho 4-chome, Kobe, Telephone Fukiai 5907. (about 2 minutes walk east of Tor Hotel)

GOLF CLUBS: Spaulding make, Bobby Jones model set of 12 including leather bag almost new. 2 doz. new balls. Double bed with mattress, one small table, one vase with stand, one Japanese scroll. Apply H. Ozawa, 26, 3 chome Showa-dori, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. Inquire at Showa-dori Post Office.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 87 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and curio, etc. Apply Matsuzakaya in front of Koume Primary School, Honjo-ku Mukojima.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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STEINWAY upright piano, singer sewing machine, electrolux vacuum cleaner, electric gramophone and records, carpets, curtains, furniture. Apply at No. 1372, Karuizawa.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, good condition, elite type preferred, quote make, age and price. Apply Box 93, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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MAY 25th air raid sufferer urgently wants to buy men's strong shoes, boots, rain shoes, size 7, and umbrellas, needs also ladies' strong shoes with low or medium heels, rain shoes size 5. Reply Box 95, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MRS. Romisch has taken back her General British nationality and severs all connections with Germans from this day forth. Oct. 23th, 1945.

MEMBERS American Veterans Committee in Tokyo-Yokohama Area Please contact immediately Sgt. Senn or Sgt. Workman any evening, 7th floor New Kaijo Bldg., (across from Tokyo Red cross Club) for purpose of discussing formation of AVC Japan Chapter. Apply Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 381, 3rd floor. Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1880.

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945

The Progress of Democracy

"Premiers Higashikuni and Shidehara have each insisted upon their devotion to reform. Japan's leading statesmen have shouted their determination to cast aside the old evil ways of militarism and of tyranny and to adopt new and more enlightened ways of democratic freedom. Every reform, however, that has yet been introduced into Japan, certainly all major changes, has come only as a result of Allied pressure. Thus far, Japan has of her own volition made few innovations."

Such is the criticism made by Senator Elbert D. Thomas in a Washington broadcast a few days ago.

Probing into the cause for this lack of progress on the part of the Japanese, Correspondent George E. Jones of the New York Times concludes that the Japanese Government is still in the hands of quasi-liberals, "the bureaucratic caste in morning coat and striped trousers" who represent the big economic interests and the old cliques instead of truly representing the people. But the people are still so undeveloped in political consciousness that they do not know how to make their will prevail over the Government.

To the shame and regret of the Japanese, it must be admitted that these foreign observations are all too true. They are exactly identical with the observations of the enlightened section of the Japanese public. Undoubtedly the present leaders of the Government represent a tremendous improvement over the former military rulers, and undoubtedly these leaders are sincerely "liberal" and well-intentioned in their own light. But by reason of their background and inclinations, they are incapable of comprehending fully the extent of the revolutionary reforms which are necessary. The people vaguely sense, better than their leaders, how great a change is needed, but they are too inexperienced and inarticulate to press for a concrete program of progress.

What, then, is to be done? Is there no hope for democracy in Japan?

The conclusion must be that there is hope, abundant hope, for democracy in Japan, but it will require much time, gradual preparation, and infinite patience. It is unreasonable to expect anything else.

There is hope, because despite the apparent slowness of the Japanese progress toward democracy, progress is being made. Compared with the standards of the advanced countries, the progress of Japan so far may seem so inadequate as to provoke impatience and exasperation; but in the light of the situation which used to prevail in Japan only a little more than two short months ago, the change is startling. Even if the present leaders are only shouting their devotion to reform without doing much about it, that in itself represents a tremendous advance, for it would have been rank heresy even to whisper reform two months ago. Even if the present leaders are only spurious liberals, they at least are not swashbuckling militarists, and that is a tremendous improvement, as anyone who has lived under the rule of the militarists can well attest.

Viewed from the standpoint of historical perspective, two months, after all, is not a very long time in the political evolution of a nation. If such changes as these have been possible in the past two months, even though they did require outside pressure, how much greater changes are bound to take place—with diminishing necessity for outside pressure—in the next two months, in the next two years or in the next twenty years, which is more like the normal period for great political changes!

Politically unconscious the people may still be, but those who mingle among the people know that potent stirrings are beginning to take place. Freed of their shackles, even though not by their own efforts, the people are gradually beginning to flirt with ideas from which they would have shied in fear a few months ago, and the pioneering souls who have ventured with an assumed bravado to voice hitherto forbidden opinions are finding to their delight and assurance that they are being applauded by their fellows. The ferment of democracy is beginning to work, and although it may be a long time before it becomes a dominating force in the life of the nation, it is a promising start. Once on its way, it should pick up increasing momentum.

Democracy, after all, is not something which can be created overnight. It must be a slow and gradual growth if it is to be sound and healthy. The great democratic countries of the world attained their present condition by a long process of evolution. The Japanese people should not be blamed if their achievements are not immediately impressive, for they have not previously had the chance to develop their capabilities. It is not their present performance but their future potentiality which is the important thing.

In the meantime and for a long time to come, the Japanese people will need instruction, guidance, encouragement, and inspiration. Sympathetic patience will do more to aid Japanese democracy than disparaging criticism. Even the present inadequate government leaders should be tolerated as representing a necessary transitional step on the way to better things. Greater speed is to be desired, and it is well to keep on prodding and spurring, but it is not wise nor reasonable to condemn the Japanese nation too severely for lagging behind the nations which have been running along toward the goal of democracy for a much longer time.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, October 24

THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—At present Japan is not recognized as a member of the international society. But there is no reason why she can be indifferent to the trends of the international society. A contributing cause for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is found in the fact that Japan had known very little of the international situation and had not understood the diplomacy and national character of the various Powers. With the termination of the war, therefore, we cannot but take a keen interest in the development of the European situation as well as the moves of the Powers in Asia.

What attracts our attention through our glance at foreign dispatches is the conflict of opinions between the United States and the Soviet Union. In Washington a Far Eastern Advisory Commission is to be held shortly, but it is now reported that the Soviet side again advocated the establishment of a Japan Control Council which she had proposed toward the close of the Conference of Five Ministers of Foreign Affairs in London, a proposal for which the Union had met the opposition of the United States, and refused to send her delegation to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The foregoing control council is said to have been designed with a view to placing the present MacArthur Headquarters under its control. If this council should be established, the MacArthur Headquarters would belong to the council as a subordinate organ.

The Soviet attitude in international diplomacy continues to be very strong as throughout the war. The United States, on the other hand, has made a considerable concession to the Soviet demand, but she is determined not to depart from her principles. In the case of the previous great war, the United States was exceedingly troubled by the complexity of European issues and withdrew her hands from them abruptly. As a result, she found it unavoidable to dispatch troops to Europe twice during one generation to allow many American lives to be lost. Because of this experience, the United States holds it absolutely necessary that the United States should earnestly take part in the establishment of thorough-going measures to settle European issues.

It is certainly difficult to keep after the war the cooperative relations held during the war. But if this relation should break, the world would again lose hope for lasting peace. The world is now craving firm establishment of peace for the peoples. It must, of course, be just and fair peace for the defeated peoples also. For this purpose, the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which are destined to play a leading role in the future development of the world, need full adjustment. As the prerequisite to it, the conditions in the Soviet-occupied areas or these of the various countries under the Soviet fold must be clearly made known.

HOW AMERICA WON RACE TO FIND SECRET OF ATOM

Best U.S. Brains, All Its Power Massed for Search—Nothing Is Smaller Than An Atom

By DELOS AVERY
In the Chicago Tribune

II

The E stands for energy, the m for mass, the c for velocity of light. What it says [translated from scientific shorthand] is this: One kilogram of matter, if converted entirely into energy, will give you 25 billion kilowatt hours of energy. That is as much energy as would be generated by the total electric power industry in the United States running for about two months.

All that from one kilogram [2.2 pounds] of matter—say coal; Use that much coal in the ordinary way, burning, and instead of 25 billion you will get only 8½ kilowatt hours. No wonder man wanted the key.

How Einstein [who has trouble figuring his income tax] was able to write his equation is for a physicist to explain—and for another physicist to understand the explanation. He seems to multiply the multiplication by itself, and come out with kilowatt hours.

It sounds [to the feebler brain atoms of this writer] like multiplying oranges by orchids to produce orangutans. The difference is that Einstein was right—though it took a quarter of a century to prove it in the laboratory.

Now let us get back to our 92 prisons in which nature in her wisdom kept her inconceivable power confined for millions of years—or was it billions, All but a few of the 92 prisons were eternally tight, and still are. But some, called "radioactive," are not, because the prisoner in such cases is just a trifle stronger than the prison. He escapes, very slowly.

Escapes From Radium

From radium he escapes. Radium loses one-half of its energy in 1,700 years. That is called disintegration. Eventually radium turns into lead. The time it takes for a radioactive element to lose half of its energy is called that element's "half-life." These half-lives may range from a fraction of a second for the most unstable to billions of years for those which are only slightly unstable.

The men who made plutonium, whose half-life is plenty long for the purposes of any one now living, made another radioactive element, neptunium, first. But neptunium's half-life was only a day or two. You have to make it fresh if you want to use it.

The first element found to be radioactive was uranium. A Frenchman, Becquerel, observed that photographic plates turned black if they were placed in the same dark drawer with a few atoms of uranium. The uranium "prison" was losing prisoners. Scientists everywhere wanted to know why.

Pierre and Marie Curie tried to find out, and discovered radium. An English physicist, Rutherford, fussed around in his laboratory for a few years and [in 1919] had something to talk about. He made the ancient dreams of the alchemists come true. He changed atoms of nitrogen into atoms of oxygen. That is transmutation. The alchemists wanted to transmute base metals into gold—and that too can be done now, but it makes the gold too expensive.

The story of all these and other experiments leading up to the atomic bomb is told in what is called "The Smyth Report," issued recently by the war department. It is tough reading, unless you are a physicist, but if you try hard enough you can thread your way through it and come out with at least an inkling of its meaning. It was written by H. D. Smyth, of Princeton university, and is based on the work done by the whole galaxy of Nobel prize winners and other experts whose combined efforts produced the bomb.

They were the luckiest scientists in all history, so far as opportunity for investigation was concerned. Everything they wanted, from money to manpower to the rarest materials on earth was theirs for the asking. All that was asked in return was: "Hurry, please." All the best university laboratories were theirs, along with huge new laboratories greater than anybody before coud afford to build and equip.

The visible result, thus far, has been two bombs and a contribution to the greatest military victory ever won.

The invisible results are as yet an unwritten and unwriteable story, because it concerns the future. The combination on the lock of nature's treasury of power has been decoded and nobody knows what the force created for war may some day do for peace. Go ahead and dream. But just now let us stick to facts.

Here is a fact lifted verbatim from the Smyth report:

"In the decade following Rutherford's work, one series of experiments led to the discovery of the neutron. . . . The neutron is practically the theme song of this whole project."

By "project" Smyth means bombs.

A neutron, remember, is a part of the nucleus of an atom. The neutron is the "prisoner" we have been talking about. In the uranium atom (U-238) there are 146 of these prisoners, tightly bound up by their guards. Ninety-two of the guards are electrons (particles of negative electricity) that circle around the nucleus the way planets do around the sun. (Physicists are fond of explaining that an atom is something like a miniature solar system.) The electrons (negative) are matched by the same number of protons (positive), and the protons seem to be the prisoner's inner guard.

Trouble for Jail Breaker

So any jail breaker trying to reach the core of the atom and turn the prisoner loose appears to be in for trouble. If he passes the outer guard (call it an electric fence if you want to, like the fences around a concentration camp) he is caught between the negative of the electrons and the positive of the protons. So his chances are poor, providing he is made of the stuff that electrical forces can take hold of.

But suppose he isn't made of such stuff. Suppose he is a neutral so far as electricity is concerned doesn't care a whoop for either positive or negative, just goes where he is going, turning neither right nor left. In that case, if he got started in the right direction in the first place, wouldn't he go straight to the atom's nucleus and hit it hard?

Scientists thought the answer was yes. They thought something small enough, just heavy enough, and nonelectric, might be just the jail-breaker they needed. Such a jail-breaker, at first wrongly believed to be gamma ray but later identified as a free neutron, was already known.

"A free neutron," says the Smyth Report, "goes on its way unchecked until it makes a head-on collision with an atomic nucleus."

If the struck nucleus is either U-235 or Pu (that's the symbol for plutonium), the nucleus explodes. And when it explodes it makes a lot of other neutrons free, starting what physicists call a "chain reaction."

There are 143 neutrons in a U-235 atom. Some of these neutrons gang up with other parts of the exploded atom to make two new atoms of lighter elements. In one of the early experiments new atoms of barium and krypton were formed, providing new prison cells for some of the neutrons from the explosion.

But there would be at least a few freed neutrons ready for other purposes. Suppose in their new-found liberty some of these neutrons wandered in neighboring atoms of U-235 and caused new explosions, freeing more neutrons to cause more explosions, a vast sequence of explosions, spreading, atom by atom, thru a whole pound or a hundred pounds of the U-235. Suppose? Well, that's what an atomic bomb is.

The explosion in one atom is called a "fission." The problem was to cause a vast number of fissions in what science calls a "chain reaction."

When you know how to start such a chain reaction, how to keep it going, how to control it, how to time it, how to prevent premature detonation—you have your bomb in theory. The rest is technique but technique is no trifle.

Question of Probabilities

Success or failure of attempts to start the chain reaction depends, says the Smyth report, on several factors. After the first free neutron has exploded one atom and thus provided some new free neutrons, these extra neutrons may or may not cause more explosions. Some of your neutrons may escape from the uranium entirely. Others may be captured by some impurity in the uranium. Still others may be caught by good uranium without fission.

The only neutron that does you any good is the one that goes to the right spot and hits in the right way. "It is a question," says Smyth, "of probabilities." So you try to increase the probabilities in your favor.

It is to reduce the number of lost neutrons that nature's mixture of U-235 with U-238 must be separated, because neutrons caught by U-238 do no good.

Another way to increase your chances is to reduce the velocity of the neutrons by sending them thru a "moderator," such as hydrogen, deuterium, beryllium, or carbon. Even the size of the uranium "pile" is a factor, and so is the shape.

The first successful chain-reacting pile was constructed at the University of Chicago, "on the floor of a squash court under the west stands of Stagg field," says Smyth. It was erected in November, 1942, and was first operated on Dec. 2—a red letter date for history. Quoting again from Smyth:

"The original plan called for an approximately spherical pile with the best materials near the center Actually control measurements showed that the critical size had been reached before the sphere was complete, and the construction was modified accordingly. (Critical size means just under the danger point.) The final structure may be roughly described as an oblate spheroid flattened at the top, i.e., like a doorknob."

Slots for Safety Control

The moderator was graphite in the form of bricks built up in layers, alternate ones containing uranium or uranium oxide, the whole forming a sort of honeycomb with lumps of uranium or its oxide regularly spaced, separated by the graphite.

For purposes of control and experiment there were 10 slots passing completely thru the pile. Three of these slots near the center were for control and safety rods. And one whole row of bricks loaded with uranium was so arranged that it could be pushed completely out of the pile. The purpose of safety measures was to prevent neutrons from one block of uranium from straying to other blocks excepting at the intended rate.

In an atomic bomb two or more parts of the explosive, each of a size that makes it "subcritical," will remain subcritical until the chosen moment. Then they are brought swiftly together, becoming "super-critical," and the explosion takes place. Naturally, no bomb effect was wanted at Stagg field.

By slowing down the chain reaction in just the right degree you have a production plant instead of a bomb. Plutonium is made from uranium in such a plant.

When the plant at Stagg field was first operated on Dec. 2 it was started with great caution "with a maximum energy production of about one-half watt. On Dec. 12 it was stepped up to about 200 watts.

"It was not felt safe," says Smyth, "to go higher because of the danger of the radiation to personnel in and around the building.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Word of Warning

To the Editor:

"Emancipation, liberation, democratisation, universal suffrage for men and women above the age of twenty"—such and suchlike are outstanding features of the present-day press that must strike any one that peruses if ever so hurriedly the daily papers. They are unmistakable signs of the new time that has come to Japan with the end of the war. So far, so good.

But one also gets the impression that things are perhaps moving too fast for the overwhelming majority of the people to turn out real benefits. On the contrary, the situation seems fraught with no little danger of turmoil and chaos.

I remember reading that, in the desert, men that were utterly exhausted and brought to the point of death by thirst on being rescued were given water a teaspoonful at a time, at slow intervals, until their system had again been adjusted to normal conditions. Letting them drink at once to their heart's content would have killed them outright. To be sure, they needed water, but not at once all the water they were craving. It strikes me that this is a telling illustration of the present situation in Japan and that, unless the brakes are put on, the country is riding for a fall.

Democracy with all its attendant civic rights, to be a real benefit for the people and not a curse, presupposes preparedness of the masses for the political battle, just the same as no one would dream of sending raw recruits fresh from a comfortable home to the battlefield without the necessary training. That would evidently spell disaster to themselves and to the country.

By all means, let Japan become democratic, and that as soon as possible; but there is deep wisdom in the old saying "Make haste slowly." You don't put a little child at the head of the family and do not even allow him to have a say in the family council. Well, the vast majority of the people of Japan are children politically. Give them full political freedom before they are ripe for it, and you may be sure they become the prey of unscrupulous agitators and blind instruments in the hands of political adventurers for their own selfish ends.

I might easily enlarge on this theme from past experiences under similar circumstances elsewhere. But I prefer to leave that to the enlightened reader. I would rather content myself with just signalling to the responsible men: "Watch your step!" and "Go slow!".

I fancy I can hear from some quarters: "No politics in the pulpit, and even out of the pulpit politics are taboo for the ecclesiastic". I quite agree, but this is not purely and simply a political question. This is at the same time a social, and in so far an ethical question where the ecclesiastic is not only entitled to have an opinion, but by his very position is qualified to show up aspects that easily escape others. It is therefore to point to the social and ethical implications of the whole problem that the undersigned has taken the liberty to give utterance to his concern for the true welfare of the Japanese people.

Tokyo, 19 October 1945.

(Bishop) J. ROSS S. J.

Some Consolation

Sailor: "Will you marry me, dear?"

She (the dear): "No, but I will always admire your good taste."

UNRRA'S DIFFICULTIES, DESIRES AND PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Lehman Says Organization Is Doing a Good Job; Various Issues Are Explained

The following is a stenographic report of a discussion held in Washington recently on the problem of the UNRRA. The participants were:

Herbert Lehman, Director of the UNRRA, William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and United States delegate to the UNRRA Council, and Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC University of the Air, who will act as moderator.

I

FISHER: Almost two years ago, representatives of 44 United Nations met here in Washington to sign the agreements that created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitations Administration, or UNRRA, as everybody calls it today. This was the first United Nations agency to start actual operations. Its success or failure will have a great effect on public confidence and other United Nations organizations. Now from the beginning UNRRA has been something of a storm-center, because of the difficulties it has encountered in doing its job. Mr. Lehman can you tell us something about the magnitude of that job?

LEHMAN: Well, Mr. Fisher, the world is facing the toughest winter in history. In Europe alone 180,000,000 people are on the borderline of starvation. Our job is to keep as many people alive as we can. It's just as simple as that. It rests with us to save hundreds of thousands of peoples from starvation and death.

FISHER: Mr. Clayton, you attended the London Conference of the UNRRA Council as the United States delegate not long ago. What did that conference accomplish toward meeting the needs of the world's hungry people

CLAYTON: Actually the situation is more desperate now than it was before that Conference. Because the need for UNRRA assistance has increased faster than we could meet that needs we took on new responsibility at the London UNRRA meeting. Not only has the end of the war in the Far East dropped new problems into our lap but we have had to accept new responsibility for aiding Italy, Austria, Korea and Formosa.

LEHMAN: Just compare the devastation in this war with World War No. 1, Mr. Fisher. And you'll see how much greater our job is.

FISHER: In the number of countries, do you mean, Governor?

LEHMAN: Yes, and in the extent of devastation. Since 1939 the Axis has overrun 35 countries in Europe and in Asia. And the military campaigns were fought over an area 100 times as large as that of World War I.

CLAYTON: And with much more destructive weapons.

LEHMAN: In World War I for example, China, Holland, Italy, Norway and Greece and numerous other nations were not in endangered. Our task is many times as great as after the last war.

FISHER: Well, but this time, we do have an international agency to deal with these problems.

LEHMAN: Yes, that's true. But so far UNRRA actually has been given far less funds than the amount spent by the United States alone after World War I, although the need is much greater today. The United States spent between 2 and 3,000,000,000 dollars then, but the total allocated by UNRRA by all nations today is less than 2,000,000,000 dollars in cash and in supplies.

CLAYTON: That will not be enough. Unless the countries of the United Nations give UNRRA the new contributions we asked for at London, an additional 1,800,000,000 dollars, UNRRA will have to liquidate with the minimum job only half completed.

FISHER: Do you mean, Mr. Clayton, it will actually have to go out of business?

CLAYTON: Yes, that's just what I mean, Mr. Fisher. And soon, too.

LEHMAN: Perhaps by the end of this year, UNRRA won't be able to purchase any more relief supplies. And that would be a major tragedy, coming at the beginning of a winter as grim as this one will be.

FISHER: Does that mean, Governor Lehman, that you have already spent the original 1,800,000,000 dollars?

LEHMAN: No. Not all of that is available yet.

CLAYTON: Congress last year authorized the price of United States contribution, 1,350,000,000 dollars. But it has thus far appropriated only 800,000,000 dollars. Therefore we still have to appropriate 550,000,000 dollars of our original pledge. That request is before the Congress at the moment.

FISHER: I shouldn't think there would be much doubt about that being done?

CLAYTON: No, I don't think there is. Congress has already authorized it. But it's also up to us to lead the way in granting that entirely new additional contribution to UNRRA in an amount as large as the original authorization. All UNRRA can do from here on unless those funds are forthcoming is to deliver the goods that had been ordered, and that won't be enough to see our present program, inadequate as it is, even half way through the winter.

LEHMAN: You see, Mr. Fisher, we can't operate like a house-wife, who can go down to the corner grocery, buy what she needs and then take it home. We have to order in advance. We need trucks and freight cars and even medical supplies. We have to prepare weeks and months before to this end.

CLAYTON: That's why we need these funds immediately otherwise there will be a gap in our deliveries. The need is all the more urgent because the Army has already withdrawn from relief operations in Europe except in Germany and Austria, to say nothing of the Far East, for it never even attempted a civilian relief program; After all, UNRRA is responsible for relief to most of the battle-scared world, except western Europe.

FISHER: Well, Mr. Clayton, suppose the funds UNRRA is asking for aren't forthcoming, what will happen?

CLAYTON: If they aren't forthcoming you'll see starvation and suffering worse than anything that happened to civilians during the war. There is no other means of getting food to the people who have to get through this winter, and seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment so they can start producing their own foods again next year. And they must have medical supplies to ward off typhus, cholera and other diseases. UNRRA is their only hope. If we tried to set up the staff of a new American agency the winter would be over before we could get it under way. The real alternative for an extended UNRRA program is agony, unrest and chaos. Democracy would be hard put to survive in a great part of the world.

LEHMAN: Yes, that's right Governor and we can't afford to let ourselves come to that. After the lives and the money we've spent winning this war, we've got to see the thing through this final winter. Otherwise the people in the wake of the war, will be so embittered that anything could happen.

FISHER: Mr. Clayton, why aren't these people able to help themselves by this time? After all, in Europe the war has been over since last May?

Clayton: Yes. That's right. But for one thing the actual fighting swept over such large areas that plantings this year were far below normal. Whole villages had to evacuate the war zones and many other areas. All their men were taken off to do slave labor in Germany and couldn't get back in time to plant their crops. Then too, not many people had seeds left to plant. And there's almost no fertilizers. And then too, farm tools. On top of that there have been crop failures this year in much of eastern and southern Europe, the area where UNRRA has been most active.

(To Be Concluded)

PROFILES

Transportation Minister Tanaka

Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka together with Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida are the two most modern-minded men in the Shidehara Cabinet. Mr. Tanaka was graduated from Aoyama Gakuin and studied in the United States.

Since 1920 the Minister has retained his Diet seat for 25 consecutive years. Due to his amiability and upright views he is always on friendly terms with everybody around him and has no political enemies. He served as a secretary to the late Railway Minister Mitsugu Sengoku of the Wakatsuki Cabinet. While in this post, Minister Tanaka came to enjoy the high esteem of Baron Shidehara, who was then Foreign Minister.

He hates militarism. He opposed the dissolution of the Minseito Party and was averse to the establishment of a national party controlled by the Government. Because of his political views he did not play a leading part in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party and the Nippon Siojikai.

The Transportation Minister is confronted with an extremely difficult task. The personnel of the Ministry is divided into two groups, engineers and management, each opposing the other. On top of that, a great shortage in materials, rolling stock and fuel is being felt and labor issue are growing serious. Confronted by such serious problems, the Transportation Ministry is in a crisis.

For all his amiable character and diplomatic ability, the Transportation Minister will find it difficult to settle these problems speedily. It is expected that he will introduce drastic reforms in the bureaucratic setup of the Ministry so as to inject a fresh spirit into the organization. The staff of about 500,000 people on the Ministry must be given the new hope and be imbued with a keen urge to work in order to renovate the Ministry administration.